POLICE WANT DR. NANCY

Believed Her Arrest Will Solve the Bridgeport Crime.

ALLCHARGED WITH MURDER

If the Mid-Wife Is Tried for the Capital Offense, the Accessories Will Be Included in the Indictment-It Is Feared She May Kill Herself to Escape Capture.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. E.-Dr. Nancy Guilford is the only person the authorities now think they need to solve the mystery of the death of Emma Gill and the subsequent dismemberment of her

Eudora Guilford, the daughter of Mrs. Guilford, who, it is claimed by the police, was at the Gilbert Street house, in this city, when Emma Gill died, and when the body was disposed of, is a prisoner at Wellsburg, N. Y., and will be brought here as soon as the necessary papers have

Harry Oxley, the young man who brought Emma Gill to this city and furnished the money which Mrs. Guilford demanded, is locked up in the county jail. Rose Drayton, the colored woman who worked for Mrs. Guilford, and Clara Drayton, her daughter, who was Mrs. Guilford's maid, and who the police believe knows much about the case, are also locked up in the county jail. Howard Guernsey, Oxley's friend, and whose con-nection with the case seems to be only that of being Oxley's confidant, has been ed on \$500 ball, which was furnished

Today has been a quiet one for the police. Much has been accomplished, however, in the preparation of the case. The red-geared wagon, the articles found in the Guilford home after the hasty in the Guilford home after the hasty flight of the inmates the day after the body was found, and many other clews which the police have but refuse to give out, have been carefully gone over and prepared for the use of the prosecution. In Connecticut all the parties to the crime are charged as principals and may be prosecuted as such. There is a statute which so provides, and the charge of accessory before and after the fact does water so provides, and the charge of ac-cessory before and after the fact does not exist. If Mrs. Guilford is charged with murder, all those in any way con-nected with the orime will be charged with and tried for murder.

with and tried for murder.

It will be probably a week before the papers necessary to bring Eudora Guilford to this city will reach Wellsburg, N. Y. The hearing in the cases against those der arrest now has been set down for October 1. Unless Mrs. Gullford is appr

hended before that time, it is probable hended before that time, it is probable the hearing will be adjourned.

The authorities fear that Mrs. Guilford will kill herself rather than be captured, now that she knows the character of the charge the authorities have against her.

A RIVAL TO KRUPP.

Gun Making Plant Contemplated by

the Carnegie Company, Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 25.-H. C. Frick states that it is contemplated by the Carnegle Company to establish a gunmaking plant here which will prove a formidable rival to the Krupp works at Essen, in Germany. It is proposed to locate the works at Homestead, and a plot of thirty-seven acres has been purchased for the purpose at a cost of \$30,00. It will comprise four huge buildings ca-

pable of giving employment to 3000 workmen. The fact that this plant is to be located at Homestead, the scene of the disastrous riot of six years ago, demonstrates the truthfulness of the report that the Carnegle Company has come to a clear understanding with its employee, and has cause to believe that pleasant relations now existing will not be dis-turbed for many years at least. It is also reported that the Illinois Steel

Company will soon enter the field as a manufacturer of guns, ranging from the small rapid-fire arm to the largest disap-

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.

Col. Hay Will Assume Charge on Thursday. Col. John Hay, the new Secretary of

State, is new at his country place in New Hampshire.

He has informed the State Department that he will assume the duties of Secretary of State on Thursday next, and official notice to that effect is being prepared in Col. Hay's name for transmission to the members of the diplomatic next Saturday the new Secretary

matic corps at the State Department.

JOHN HAZEN IS DEAD.

His Skull Fractured by a Fall From a Horse on Staten Island.

New York, Sept. 25.-John Hazen, son of the late Gen. W. B. Hazen, of Washington, D. C., who was injured on Friday afternoon while riding horseback in Richmond turnpike Tompkinsville S I dist this afternoon at the Smith Infirmary, New Brighton. His skull was fractured. The body will be taken to Washington, where the funeral will be held.

CRITICAL TIME During the Battle

of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH

NIGHT AND DAY. The Packers at the Battle of Santi-

ago de Cuba Were All Heroes-Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Pay.

ing from Santiago de Cuba, on July 23, says: "We all had diarries in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations but, thanks to Chamberton and rations but, thanks to Chamber Coffee, tobacco, and the mines. In fact, the subsoil is worth gold, but it has never been exploited." keep the troops supplied with ammuni-tion and rations, but, thanks to Chamber-lain's Colle. Cholera and Diarrhea Rem-edy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely bekeep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect savior of our army, for if the packers had been unable
to work there would have been no way
of getting supplies to the front. There
were no roads that a wagon train could
use. My comrade and myself had the
good fortune to lay in a supply of this
medicine for our pack train before we left
means and I know in four cases it sh.

medicine for our pack train before we left trainpa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Ia. For sale by Henry Evans, wholesale and retail druggist, 335 F Street northwest, and Conn. Av. and S Si. N. W., and 1425 Md. Av. N. E.

but they have a taste for human flesh, all the same, and that propensity has never been checked by the Spaniards. They go to church once in awhile, and "How comes it that the Spaniards did nothing? Why did not the governor risk a coup de main to recapture Cavite and the arsenal?"

"With what? They could do nothing.

AN HONORABLE ACQUITTAL.

Gen. Corbin's Comment on the At-"It is the greatest piece of brutality and cowardice I ever heard of." This comment was made by Adit. Gen.

Henry C. Corbin to a Times reporter yesterday on the story published in a New York paper, which stated that Gen. Corbin had been court-martialed for cowardice during the Civil War.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin most positively reused to discuss the matter, but when essed to make some statement in addiion to the caustic comment already uoted, he said, with marked emphasis: "A soldier who will discuss his valor is like a woman who will discuss her vir-

tue. He has none. Gen. Corbin admitted, however, that

he had been court-martialed after the battle of Nashville, at which time he was in command of the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry. He would not listen to any reference to the alleged statement made by Col. Thomas J. Morgan, who was his brigade commander, in the latter officer's report of the battle, sentence of which is said to read: "I regret to say that Col. Corbin does not possess the courage to command brave men."

Nor would Gen. Corbin make any state-

ment regarding his relations with Col.

Morgan or discuss the battle or the part
he took in it. He said that he did not
propose to be drawn into a controversy to
oblige any newspaper or persons.

As to the court-martial, he said the records are not in the possession of his decords are not in the possession of his decords are not in the possession of his decord martial that the possession of the demartiners but are in charges of Col. Fred-

orus are not in the possession of inside partment, but are in charge of Col. Fred-erick C. Ainsworth, chief of the record pension division. Gen. Corbin said that any person who desired to look over the proceedings could probably have their cu-riosity gratified by applying to Col. Ains-worth, but that he had no control over the possession.

the papers.

He said that while it has been a long time since he had seen the papers in the case, he yet remembered distinctly the case, he yet remembered distinctly the concluding paragraph of the decision of the court, after it had carefully summed up the evidence, and had fully discussed the case. Gen. Corbin then drew a sheet of paper toward him and wrote these

"And the court does, therefore, most honorably acquit Lieut, Col. Corbin of

every charge and specification."

When he had penned the line the general leaned back in his chair and said:
"You will find those words in the report verbatim, and I don't think the idea is verbalim, and I don't think the idea is conveyed by them that I was guilty of the alleged baseness which, it is said, is charged against me by the New York pa-per. I have not read the article referred to, nor do I intend to read it."

INCAPACITY OF SPANIARDS.

A Retired French Naval Officer's

Views on Manila, Le Courrier des Etats-Unis is publishing series of letters from Maniia, one of which gives an account of the battle of Cavite by a retired French naval officer who lived for a long time in the Philippine Islands, and whose country house was situated between Cavite and Manila. The views of the Frenchman are interesting, especially because they seem utterly devoid of all prejudice

"Now, monsieur," asked the correspondent, "since your house was so near the scene of the battle, be good enough to tell us what the affair looked like."

"Well, I will tell you the thing simply and just as it occurred. At 5 o'clock that morning I was in bed. I heard a long, dull sound. I thought that it was a signal announcing the arrival of a French or an English vessel. My wife aweke and asked, 'What is that?' 'It is thing serious? That certainly can't be a signal. I jumped up and looked out of the window. I could see nothing but a little curtain of fog and a little smoke. Then, to frighten my wife with what I believed was a little practical joke, I shouted, "The American fleet!" I looked out again. The fog was gone, and, sure enough, I counted seven American ships in line. They were advancing very slowly. I came back to my wife and said: 'Well, now, let me tell you that what I said to you a moment ago by way of a joke is really a fact. Here the Americans are! She almost lost her head with fear. 'None of that,' said I. 'Cover your head in the bedclothes and put cotton in your ears if you want to, but keep quiet.

"I watched the fleet. It was advancing upon Cavite, where all the Spanish boats were heaped together like mice in a trap. The Americans were soon upon them and opened a terrible fire. They maneu-tered for a while and finally placed them-selves two by two, the two largest in the year, and the others in front, two at the right, two at the left, all facing the Spanlards. At half-past 7 there was not a single Spanish vessel afloat; all were either sunk or burned. The fire of the Americans was excellent, indeed wonderful. Each shot hit the mark. I could see the smoke and the cloud of dust when a projectile fell on shore. It was a magnificent piece of firing practice."

"But didn't the batteries fire?"
"Oh, yes, the battery at Cavite fired a
few shots, but it was quickly demolished by the shells of the Americans. It was absolutely reduced to cinders. I admired greatly the accuracy of the American shooting. As I said, every shot seemed

to hit the mark."
"Now, tell us about the protestation. that were made by the consular corps.

and especially by the German consul, in regard to some broken promises?" "There were no protestations. The Spaniards came to the French consul and totested to him on the day of the battle, was there at the time. They were exited and shouted out: 'Senor Consul! enor Consul! They fired at us with shells that burst!" It was I who replied to them: 'Ah, shells that burst!' I exclaimed. 'Did you Spaniards protest in 1879 when Strasburg, Belfort and Paris were bom-barded with shells that burst? And even two months ago, when you massacred a lot of insurgents, it was also with shells that burst! But that is the way always with these Spaniards. They are proud, valiant and stubborn, but they live in 1550 or say 1610. They have not changed one bit since then. Charles V, Cortez and Legazol are the only heroes they speak of. They do not seem to know that a great many new things have been introduced since that time, among others shells, new powders, machines, electricity,

'Now, monsieur, do you believe that wise administration of a farseeing and cultivated nation the Philip-P. E. Butler, of pack train No. 3, writ- pines would be a valuable colony?" "Marvelous, perfectly marvelous. In the Philippines there are untold riches and their situation is perfectly unique. Among

"Have the natives really suffered much

They would have been under the fire of the American fleet."
"But they had field pieces and it would

not require very heavy projectiles to plerce the American ships?"
"Oh. yes, they had field pieces, but they were worthless. In fact, they had nothing to speak of. Disorder was everywhere; the insurgents surrounded the town on all sides and only watched their chance to canture. It. The Snanlards chance to capture it. The Spaniards found themselves threatened by every-body, both in the town and outside of it. Now that the Spaniards are beaten they are busy with a problem which, with their temperament, it will be difficult for them to solve. They want to find out the cause of their defeat and they seek for it everywhere except in themselves. And yet that is just where it is."

BADGES AND SYMBOLS.

The Means of Identifying Corps, Divisions and Brigades.

An interesting illustrated pamphlet has seen compiled by Major Hiestand, assistant adjutant general, descriptive of the corps badges, symbols, flags, and pen-nants used by the American army.

This pamphiet, which is officially known as "General order No. 59," states that when the land forces of the United States were organized into army corps, divisions and brigades, the symbols, flags, pennants, and badges were made in accordance with descriptions and designs furnished in the office of the quartermaster general.

The symbols and badges are as fol-For the Cavalry Corps, a winged horse-

Artillery Corps, crossed conical pro-ectiles, with round shot above center. First Army Corps, a circle over the let-

Second Army Corps, a four-leaf clover. Third Corps, a three-tooth clutch, Fourth Corps, a calirop. Fifth Corps, a five-bastion fort. Sixth Corps, a six-spoke hub.

Seventh Corps, a seven-pointed star. Eighth Corps, two circles overlapping each other, one-third radius, resembling the figure "%."

Ninth Corps, a buzz-saw with nine teeth.

Tenth Corps, two triangles, point to
point, resembling the letter X, for "10."

Eleventh Corps, badge of Tenth Corps,
with horizontal bar through center repre-

senting XI.
Twelfth Corps, a square, with clover leaf at each corner, thereby showing twelve small circles. Thirteenth Corps, a palm leaf with thir-

Fourteenth Corps, a square with half ircles on each side

circles on each side.

Fifteenth Corps, a bugle.
Sixteenth Corps, a sparhead.
Seventeenth Corps, an arch.
Eighteenth Corps, an arch.
Each corps is comprised of three divisions, which will be represented by the color of the badge or symbol, as follows:
First Division, red; Second Division, white; Third Division, blue, thus forming in regular order the national colors, red, white, and blue. white, and blue,

white, and blue.

It will be seen that the symbols up to and including that of the Thirteenth Corps suggest the number of the corps, as for instance, a caltrop, four-pointed, for the Fourth Corps, seven-pointed star for Seventh Corps, a palm loaf with thirteen spikes for Thirteenth Corps, and so on

The corps symbol is worn by enlisted men in the form of a small badge on the front of the campaign hat or in the center of the crown of the forage cap, and upon the left breast by officers. It is of feit of the color designating the division to which the wearer belongs.

Officers and enlisted men belonging to a corps and not attached to a division

will wear the corps symbol, of the proper size. In red, bordered in white one-six-teenth of an inch and edged in blue onesimply a signal, said I. Two minutes afterward there was another cannon shot. Hello! What's this? said I. 'Is it something serious? That certainly car's helpolic for yellow metal enameled to the said it. 'Is it something serious?' That certainly car's helpolic for yellow metal enameled to the said it. Members of the provost guard when on duty in this country, at Manila, in Cuba,

Porto Rico or Hawaii, may wear on the left breast, as a badge of authority, the corps symbol, three inches high, or occupying a space of three inches square

pying a space of three inches square, made of the or white metal.

Corps headquarters will be designated by a swallowtail flag of yellow. Division headquarters by a flag with the corps symbol in the center, thus: First Division, white flag, corps symbol in red; Second Division, blue flag, corps symbol in white, and Third Division. and Third Division, red flag, corps symbol in blue.

Brigade headquarters will be designated.

by triangular pennants, divided vertically into three parts with the stripe next the staff of a color to represent the number of the brigade in the division, as follows: First Brigade, red; Second Brigade, white: Third Brigade, blue.

The symbol and badge of the signal corps companies is crossed flags, with a flaming torch in the center; that of the engineer corps, a castle. The symbol of the hospital corps is the well-known red

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Minister Wu Ting Fang Says Her Awakening Is Near.

FREE SCHOOLS ARE OPENED

The Nation Has Become Convinced He Says, That Western Civilization Is Essential to Its Standing Among the Powers-American Text Books Will Be Translated and the Laws

The Chinese minister to the United States, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, in an interview, says that China is getting on her feet and preparing for a glerious future as a modern nation

"China's awakening Is a fact," he said. "Free schools have been open in Pekin, her laws are to be codified and revised, and everything will be done to fit her to take her proper place among the family of mations."

China has become convinced that in order to maintain the integrity of her territory she should accept Western civilization and make herself strong to resist aggression. Therefore everything is being done possible for her advancement and her minister in Washington is playing a valuable part in aiding in this work. The minister has been directed by the emperor to codify and revise the laws of his country. It is his intention to make the laws as simple as possible, and to arrange them in such a manner as to permit of their amendment and extension whenever experience of the future may justify such action. "I have also been directed," the minis-

ter said, "to select the most valuable of the text books of the schools of the United States, translate them into Chinese, and forward them to Pekin for the use of my government. It is recognized at home that the way to modernize China is to educate the youth of the country. The emperor therefore has directed the establishment of a university, a high school, and an elementary school in Pekin, and officials and others have been invited to send their sons as students. In connection with the university a museur has been established, which contains the products of China and other nations. A translating department is connected with the university, and the professors attached to this department are required to translate into Chinese various works of foreign writers which it is believed will be of advantage in teaching the youth of my country.

"A recent decree issued by the emperor has changed the methods of awarding honors to students. For the last 200 years it had been customary to examine them on ancient subjects, but in the future examinations will be conducted upon modern subjects, and the honors will be awarded to the students discussing them most satisfactorily.

Minister Wu did not put much credit in the report that Marquis Ito has gone to Pekin for the purpose of conferring with Li Hung Chang regarding the methods to be pursued in the modernization of China. He said that several years ago Marquis Ito informed him of his intentio to travel after his resignation from the Japanese Cabinet. Marquie Ito and Li Hung Chang are very warm friends, and, while he may visit Pekin, the minis-ter does not believe that he will take any part in the work of developing

China's civilization.

Minister Wu is doing everything possible to protect the interests of the emperor's subjects in the United States and peror's subjects in the United States and Hawaii. He has repeatedly impressed upon the State Department the desirabili-ty of so modifying or interpreting the Chinese exclusion act as to permit of the admission of intelligent Chinese into the United States. He recognizes that when the law was first enacted that there was some ground for its existence, because of the evil character of many of the persons the evil character of many of the persons who emigrated to this country, but he says that his government is willing to co-operate with the United States to prevent the emigration of criminals and of persons likely to become such. On the other hand, he thinks that all merchants, students and professional men should be

idmitted without question.

He recited the case of a student educated in the United States who returned to China and subsequently took steps to come back to this country. His certifi-cate was properly drafted and vised by the American consular officer at Hong Kong, but when he applied for admission he was excluded on the ground that his certificate set forth that he was on his way to Boston to take charge of a store in that city as "manager." The matter was brought to Washington on appeal, but the Treasury Department, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney General, approved the action of the collector of customs in excluding the young Chinaman. Had the certificate stated that the applicant was a merchant, he would have been admitted without trouble. Minister Wu stated that if the treaty upon which the exclusion of Chinese la-borers is based were liberally interpreted the intelligent classes of Chinamen would

be admitted into this country So far as the Chinese in Hawaii are concerned, the minister said that their status would depend upon the action of he commission now at Honoiulu. He does not think that the Chinese exclusion act should be extended to the Hawaiian Islands, for the reason that there is no competition there with any kind of Amercan labor, and besides, their services are required in many capacities the require-ments of which are not possessed by Americans or laborers of other countries.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH. A Handsome Publication Prepared

by the Southern Railway.

In "The Empire of the South," a handome volume which has just been issued after months of careful preparation, by the Southern Rallway, the wonderful progress which that section of the country has made and is making in all branches of industrial, commercial and intellectual development and endeavor, is strikingly set forth.

Frank Presbrey, the author of the book, is a close student of Southern progress, and with the co-operation of officials of the Southern Railway, has collected and presented in most attractive form an impresented in most attractive form an immense amount of valuable and important information. It is the most comprehensive and at the same time most artistic book ever issued which dealt exclusively with hat section of the United States

The volume contains two hundred octave pages and over four hundred exquisitely printed illustrations. The opening chapter of the book. "The South, Yes-terday, Today, and Tomorrow," denis in a broad, comprehenterday, Today, and Tomorrow," deals in a broad, comprehen-sive way with the present and future of the South, devoting considerable space to a discussion of its various interests, and is followed by chapters devoted to and is followed by chapters devoted to each of the States south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mis-sissippi. The book is fresh from the press, and its distribution will begin in a few days.

upon its merits and wins distinction. Or-der a case by 'phoning 634, Arlington Bot-tling Co.



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How the Brave But Misguided Time ches Were Exterminated, (From the New York Hetald.)

Up to ten years ago there existed in mountains of Northwestern Chihus Mexico, a small remnant of who had been a large and brave tribe of Indians known as the Timoches. They were formerly allies of the Yaquis, but con-fined their fighting to encounters with the various predatory bands of Apaches which roamed through the western por-tion of the Sierra Madres, devastating and destroying the homes, property and lives of Mexicans and Indians alike

In the many incursions of the Apaches the Timoches had lost a majority of their fighting men, and when by the effort of the Mexican and American forces the Apaches were finally subdued and Geronlimo and the other savages who for years had been leading them were prop-erly imprisoned, the Timoches settled down in their mountain homes to reunite the so-called families of their band and organize tribal relations.

Their habitations were mostly to the north of the town of Concepcion, now Guerrero, and not far from the line of the Chithuahua and Pacific Railroad, now

building.

Timosachie was a little town, which was looked upon as a sort of center of their stamping ground, and here they had built a church, which was served by a priest from the Cathedral at Chihua-

The Timoches were different from any The Timoches were different from any other Indians of Western Mexico, generally larger and finer formed; their complexions were light and hair fine and different in color and texture from that of the ordinary Indian. The women, too, were of good figure and face, and in intelligence in advance of the Mexicans. They were most faithful in their religious observances, and were marked for their steady conduct and good citizen. their steady conduct and good citizen-ship. During the year 1896 the Timoches were visited by a fanatical woman pretender, who, styling herself Santa resa, announced herself as having a mission from heaven, and that the mission looked to the regeneration of Mexic through her agency. And the Timoches, the simple-hearted Indians, were attracted by the adventuress, who also claimed extraordinary healing powers through divine aid.

The Indiana flocked to her standard and the demonstration became of such form that the Mexican government sent an officer and a detachment of soldiers to arrest or summarily squeich Santa Teresa. The Timoches, acting under her orders, killed the soldiers, and the officer hurried back to Chihuahua to carry the news. Then a larger force was sent under the command of a colonel, and he was killed, as well as the greater part of his command.

Then it was found that an agent of the Timothes had arrived in Chihuahua and informed the leaders of the Church party of the success of their revolt, and, thinking this an opportune time to overthinking this an opportune time to over-throw the Liberal party and the reform laws of Juarez, the Church partly greatly aided and encouraged the Timoches, un-til the elements of discord became so evi-til the elements of discord became so evi-that would give more gratifying returns." In many cities during the late hot spell one of the remarkable features of the dent that martial law was declared in that city, and a heavy force of regular troops was dispatched to dispose of the recalcifrant Indians. Meantime, Teresa was urging the Timoches to defy the government, claiming that God was directing her, and by His help she would

cause them to conquer.

The infatuation of the poor creatures, together with the information that the Church party in the city of Chihuahun was about to revolt against the govern-ment, was such that they determined to fight to the end, and threw up entrenchments around their town and provisioned in great quantity the church which stood

in the center of the town.

This was also fortified with great walls of stone, at each entrance port holes were cut, to command the road upon which the tie was fought. Having fallen back upon the church, where had been stored extra arms and ammunition, the women were used in loading the guns, and for three days a most gallant defense was made and hundreds of Mexican soldiers were

bardment of the church began. The soldiers were stationed on every side of the church, and the destruction of life after each cannon fire was followed by the yells of dying women and children, but the Indians fought to the last, and one woman, it is related, stood close to one of the port holes and said words of cheer to her aged husband, and in turn to her five stalwart sons, and when they all fell she called her two grandsons,

and sixteen Mexicans were killed, and officers. Santa Teresa escaped during the engagement. Several weeks elapsed before quiet was finally secured in Chi-huahua, but to this day there are salien looks and defiant words seen and heard when "the uprising of the Timoches" is spoken of. The church has been rebuil and is at present well attended by the new-comers to the section.

ELECTRIC TREATMENT.

Menus of Promoting Health. (From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

The electric fan has sprung into grea repute in medical circles. One well known practitioner in New York says that during the hot menths one of the first things he insists on his patients providing themselves with is an electric fan, which has an admirable influence on the nerves, no less than the temperature of the patient. He condemns, however, in the strongest terms all fans that make a whirring, singing or humming noise which has a most pernicious effect on in-valids, and may even tell seriously in the course of a few hours on a strong man, unconscious though he may be of the cumulative strain on the nerves Noisy fans should be absolutely tubooed as so-cial evils, and in the sick chamber none but the noiseless variety should, on any account, be admitted. It is not alway account, be admitted. It is not always necessary to keep the fan at its most rapid revolutions; its speed should be varied according to atmospheric conditions. A banker in a large city, who heard of the illness of a woman and her little one, instead of sending boxes of all the state of the liness of a woman and her little one, instead of sending boxes of all the state of the little one. The physician said the recovery was du-

far less to medicine than to the soothin

influence of the electric fan.

Another source of health which doctor are freely recommending to patients wh have no vehicles of their own is the trol ley ride. The trolley goes right out into the suburban and country districts, and takes the passenger not only into the freshest and best air, but into bits of country that surprise and delight him. The benefits thus brought to children are incalculable. A physician recently made the assertion that the number of children who actually owe their lives to the electric cars may be estimated by thou sands. He added: "Few people can real ize the good that a ride into the country does a baby which is fairly prostrated with heat. The cool, fresh breeze after a stifling hot day in a close room in town means a new lease of life for the child Many places are run into on the electric roads where the temperature is twenty roads where the temperature is twent degrees lower than in town. I wonde that some fresh air society doesn't char ter a car on some of the lines and reserv it in the evenings for mothers with sick! little children, letting them ride free. sn't chartrolley lines was the number of peop's having an bagginge a pillow and a cover-ing of some kind, who, late every night, thronged the cars going out country-ward. These passengers would camp out in the woods, like so many bands of gypsies, and return to the city by the early morning cars.

BRITAIN'S ARMY.

Force Last Year.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

A preliminary report for the year 183 prepared by order of the commander-in-chief, for the information of the secretary of state for war, just published, gives the average strength of the entire Brit soldiers were to come, the women and children of the tribe were brought hither, and upon the attack being made in overwhelming force, a most deadly batline, 18,049; horse artillery, 3,723; field ar tillery, 14,253; mountain artiflery, 1,465; garrison artiflery, 17,545; royal engineers, 7,861; foot guards, 6,120; infantry of the line, 125,467; colonial corps, 5,412; army service corps, 3,590; army ordnance corps 1,310; medical staff corps, 2,667; army pay corps, 578. Taken out by ranks, the total already

mentioned shows that there were 7.757 of ficers, 918 warrant officers, 14,139 sergeants, 3,429 trumpeters, drummers and binglers, and 192,390 of the rank and file. Of the and 182,300 of the rank and file. Of the total the average of officers and menserving at home was 102,155, and abroad, 117,128. On the 1st of January the number of effectives of the rank and file of all arms was 194,705. The complete establishment in these grades was 185,304, leaving only 509 as "wanting to complete."

Of all arms there were 212,231 effective

all fell she called her two grandsons, boys of twelve and fourteen years of age, to aim the Winchesters at the foe, telling them that God had honored their fathers with a glorious end.

The Mexican soldiers, embittered by the loss of their comrades, showed no quarter, nor did the brave Timoches ask it. Of the tribes of seventy-two Timoches, but one man exists today. Two hundred

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ecruits, 1.367 were under I7 years of ago, 189 of 17 and under 18, 16,083 of 18 years and under 19 years, and 7,06 of 29 years and under 21.

and under 21.

In the year 16,504 men were transferred from the regular army to the first-class army reserve. The number of desertions was 1,324, a percentage of net loss to reuits of 5.5. Of the entire army 5 233 men were tried by court-martial for various offenses. In the first class of the army eserve on January 1 there were \$2.965 men, 2,005 in excess of the establishment; in the second class, which has an establishment of 100 only, there were 58 men; the militia comprised 114.58 men, or 15,-214 less than the authorized strength. The militia reserve stood at II.048 men, an excess over the establishment of 1,039.

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